were J. PAUNCEFOTE, Esq., Acting Attor- freed from the check on her development ney General, F. W. MITCHELL, Esq., Post-Master General and C. C. Smith, Esq., Acting Police Magistrate. It is well known that the report of these gentleman was sent in to the Acting Governor some time before the arrival of His Excellency Sir R. MAC-DONELL, but hitherto it has not been made | plish these without foreign aid is however public. The object of the enquiry for which | very improbable. But in the event of her especially by those members of it, who have been staggered by the visit of a bailiff bearing a distress warrant for taxes, either due and payable, or not due and not payable as the case happened to be, augmented to a disproportionate extent by what is denominated "legal interest and on the affidavit of a person in the office of be hoped that should the Chinese shew a the warrants issued, by the person against whom they were taken out. The public ought to be enlightened as to the reason why a public Court of Justice was called on by the government to accept affidavits from the Treasury clerk in respect of such unfounded levies. And it would puzzle most persons to explain how it comes about even | regards the future of China, by the reprenow, that suits can be and are preferred by sentatives of Western nations. The opthe Government against individuals for taxes stated to be due, wherein Government is in reality a privileged suitor. The defendant in such suits never receives notice of the case, excepting (if such may be called notice) the advertisements which appears in the Government Gazette addressed to "defaulters." Often has it happened under such a system of collecting taxes, that a suit has progressed to the culminating point of the be called a "defaulter."

The "squeezes" of the Chinese are and ever have been esteemed bad in policy and worse in practice; but who shall successfully assure the Chinese residents and tax payers in this Colony that the carelessness of which we have spoken did not take its rise in a well understood system of squeeze on the part of the local Government? The result of the Commission of enquiry if made known would dissipate the well grounded alarm which we have good reason to know exists in the minds of our observant and respectable native householders.

(From the Evening Mail.)

THE last payment of the Chinese indemnity was brought down from Canton on Monday last by H.M. Gunboat Opossum. (Tls. 16,000,000) from the Chinese to the British and French Governments.

The change of policy which may possibly result on the Chinese thus finding themselves no longer in the position of debtors to the two most powerful governments of the West, must be carefully the earliest records of our race, there is watched by our diplomatic representatives. The Imperial government may come to the conclusion that the services of foreigners are no longer needed to collect the duties at the open ports. Not that they are likely to do so from any real wish to do away with an institution which they hand, when their turn came, thought that came in not more than a quarter of a mile have fully learned to regard with confidence; but there is no doubt that the hewers of wood and drawers of water, provincial officers will be driven by the needy hangers on which surround them, and whose incomes have been materially curtailed by the new system, to put forth " feelers" as to the ultimate intentions o. the central government. Should they in a moment of weakness shew the faintest sign of giving way on the question, it is more than probable that a considerable amount of pressure will be exerted in the provinces to force that course of action on little doubt but that the officials in Peking present, maintained in its integrity. But fear from taking strong measures adverse is no reliance to be placed upon the courof any measures of reduction being taken conferred by the parents. It is therefore without the British and French Ministers al and personal right. The "right" exists being duly informed of what is going on. simply because it has been won by "might"

imposed by debt, China will commence in real earnest the reforms which her more enlightened statesmen in Peking admit to be absolutely necessary for her existence as a nation. That she will ever accomthe Commission was appointed is certainly determination to follow a line of policy not lost sight of by the Community; more | which will give sincere pleasure to all her well-wishers, there is again a source of danger in the pigheaded self sufficiency of some of her more important officials at the cognise in an efficient and practical manports, who in their self confidence are generally found to be more open to the flatteries and underhand manœuvres of the costs incident by Law," issued by the designing men, than others less inclined to Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court | trust in their own unaided ideas. It is to the Colonial Treasurer. There are some disposition to avail themselves more exvery interesting questions involved in the | tensively than heretofore of the resources object of the enquiry which the public would of European science, that the representabe glad to have answered. They would tives of European nations both at Peking alien to our own. On the principle of inlike to know how it came about that taxes and in the provinces will be consulted as alienable natural rights this must be very were levied on tenements not inhabited, to the fitness of those they employ to aid during any portion of the period named in them. A dishonest pretentious employé ledge that we rule, as we do, simply by scale. relations with China, and to the welfare of the country itself, than would be caused by fifty cases of breach of Treaty.

We would however again assert the necessity of the initiative being taken, as ponents of our past policy may call it "forcing" or "imposing" civilization upon the Chinese, if they choose, and the phrase would perhaps be correct. But universal history justifies us in declaring that in dealing with nationalities there are times when the end justifies the means; and the imposition of civilization by a strong nation upon a weaker one and the issue of a warrant of distress for taxes cer- temporary disregard of what by some protainly levied, but which have been proved | cess of reasoning, people call the "rights to be not due. No person so situated can of man," is undoubtedly one of those cases. if we may argue from past events recorded either in sacred or profane history.

We conclude with a quotation from the Bombay Saturday Review" of Ocother 1865 which expresses in forcible language

the doctrine which we have sketched out. "The doctrine that "might makes right." when stated thus plainly and without qualification, constitutes one of those bold assertions which most Englishmen feel themselves bound to oppose whenever and wherever they hear it enunciated. In spite of the facts of history, and notwithstanding what we constantly see to be taking place around us in nations, tribes, and families, we are still ant to cling to the notion that mankind possesses certain inherent and inalienable natural rights. In the American Declaration of Indepenincontrovertible. No better instance of a " right" than this could perhaps be found and therefore we propose, very briefly, in the sequel, to investigate its origin and

"It will be generally admitted that in scarcely to be discovered a trace of this idea of personal liberty as a right. The chief of a nomade tribe was virtually the absolute lord and master of a certain

number of people. "The Egyptians, we are told, made the Stand, Taepan passed Magician and won children of Isreal to serve with "rigour;" and the children of Israel, on the other untiring efforts on the part of the rider, they dealt mercifully with their enemies it behind the others. Time 1m. 49s. to they only converted them into "bondmen, because their usual practice was when Gineas -Presented by the Members of 716s. they took a city, to "smite it with the the Legal Profession. - For Colonial Horses edge of the sword," and "utterly destroy that have never won in China or Hongall the souls that were therein." In the kong.-Weight, 3 years and under 8st. political history of Greece and Rome there 7 lbs. ; 4 years 2st. 3 lbs. ; 5 years 10st. was no recognition of the principle of liberty as a right inherent in man, nor in later times do we find a single nation that practically acknowledges it. France keeps Algiers, Nice, and Savoy in the grip of her superior strength, Russia and Germany hold Poland in chains, America herself still adheres to the doctrine of Monroe, and what England does, we shall them. Much more depends than people point out by and bye. Again, in our seem to imagine on the position taken up by the right of individual liberty. The hus-Superintendents of Customs. There is rules the child. No where in fact, either him on nearing the corner, and eventually customs are deserving of attention. The tion and distances of the various roads." in the human race or even in any portion are sincerely desirous of the present for practical acknowledgment of any such 5.—Ladies' Purse -Value Tis.—For Race, Language, Family, Society, Agri- of commerce :- "The captains of our steameign service being, at all events for the natural and inalienable right. The newly born infant has no innate rights. "Supposing it to be the heir to a crown its right should men as powerful as the Futai of thereof is not inherent in its own person Shanglae, with whom the authorities dare ality. The right has been acquired, only temporise, being restrained by actual perhaps by the virtues, perhaps by the crimes of its ancestors. A child can have no necessarily inherent right to to any arrangements he insists upon, press be born free, because it can exercise no the reduction of the customs service, there | control over the conditions of its birth upon | which its freedom depends. If it happens to be born free, it is because its parents or age of the Imperial Cabinet. | Our strong- aucestors have fought for and won its freeest hopes lie in the fact of the improbability dom. The child's right thereto is thus an hereditary or acquired, but not a natur-

duty as stated in the Daily Press at the time, | view of the case is, that finding herself | ed by might. But there are two kinds of | sources, the physical, and the moral. proportion as mankind has employed its mere instinct and its brute force in the establishment or maintenance of its rights, so has it besn savage and uncivilized. Civilisation, on the other hand, is a state of so-

ciety in which the physical force of mankind is subordinate more or less to the moral. But this does not alter the facts or the tenor of our argument. It is still might that gives the right—the might of reason and opinion instead of that of brute

The time may perhaps arrive when al mankind will be so far civilised as to rener the superiority of the moral over the physical might; but in this uineteenth century such a state of things is a mere utopia. Even we, the great English people,

who believe ourselves to be in an advanced stage of civilisation, even we do not hesitate to force unwilling Irishmen to obey our laws, and to compel the Chinese and the Japanese to trade with us at the point of the bayonet; to keep Gibraltar by force of arms, and to rule over scores of millions of men belonging to races and religious tyrannical and wrong; but if we drop our mawkish sentimentality and boldly acknowmay at this crisis do more harm to our the right of the stronger, the right which is made by might, and by no other, our position becomes intelligible; and our le-

> find their labours lightened by adopting it. Liberty and equality before the law have been won for us by the courage and determination of our forefathers. These are rights which have descended to us and which we intend to maintain.

gislators, if they would think of it, would

SHANGHAE RACES.

FIRST DAY, 25th April, 1866. 1.—Chu-KA-ZA-Cup.—Value Tls. 75.— For China Ponies only. -- Weight for inches as per scale.-Winners at the previous Autumn Meeting in Shanghai 7 lbs. extra. —Entrance Tls. 5 each.— $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile.

> Birdlime, Feu-de-joie, North Star,

time 1 minute 5 seconds. Betting. - Even against Feu de Joiê. to 3 against Biralime. The heaviness of the course told against

Fen-de-joie, who however kept close up till nearly the end, when Birdline came away and won by several lengths. Twelve ponies ran. Time 1m, 05s.

2. -STAND PLATE. - Value Tls. 200. -For all Horses. Weights: Arabs, 8st. 7 lbs. Colonials, 10st. 7 lbs.; English 11st.-Winners of a Hongkong or Shanghai Challeuge Cup, 20 lbs. extra,-Winners of a Cup or Plate in Shanghai or Hongkong of the value of £150, 14 lbs. extra; of £100, 5 lbs. extra; of Tls. 100, 2 lbs. extra. Not accumulative.-N. B. Tis. 459 or \$600=£150; Tls. 300 or \$400=£100) Entrance Tis. 10 each. -11 Miles.

Sir William, . Traveller. . . time 3 minute 1 second

Betting.-Even on Exeter against Sir

This, as we predicted, proved to be a match between Exeter and Sir William. On first passing the Stand, Malabar was leading, with Pathfinder, Sir William and that it is now frequently considered to be several lengths ahead, Traveller a good third. Seven ran. Time 3m. 01s.

3.—GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Value Tls. 100. - For China Ponies that have never run at and for the reasons which will be apparent any Meeting in China,-Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.

time 1 minute 50 seconds. Betting -3 to 1 against Carnifex. 3 to 1 against Magican.

corner, the three ponies placed, however, keeping well together. On nearing the by a Tength. Young Leigh, by dint of

4.—SHANGHAI BAR CUP.—Value 100 6 years and aged 10st. 7 lbs. -Estrance Tls. 15 each. -14 Miles.

HavannahIron Clad.

ime 2 minutes 1 second Betting. - Even on Ramornic. 4 to 1 against Havannah.

The start was delayed for a long time, course, when Ramornie collared, passed themselves, their government, habits and names of the localities as well as the directions, when Ramornie collared, passed themselves, their government, habits and names of the localities as well as the directions. won by two lengths Six ran. Time Studies occupy little more than two hund- The neglect of the coal deposits of China

Straits and Manilas 3 lbs. extra.—In cace and Folitics.

The plan of M. Irisson's work is simple coal from Japan, but that trade is far from dians, and Arabs 7 lbs. extra.—English The plan of M. Irisson's work is simple coal from Japan, but that trade is far from

Busy Bee. Meteor.

Mr Jorrocks, . . . . Fleur de Lis. Betting. - Even Fleur de Lis against Busy

in the first half mile increased it at his pleasure, and came in as he liked. There

ty of the same owner.—Entrance Tls. 20

each. -2 Miles. Early Purl, Lawyer .

time 4 minutes 50 seconds. Betting.—None. This again was a foregone thing for Early Purl, who won as he liked.

7. TSATLEE CUP. -- Value Tls. 300. --For China Ponies only. -Winners in Hongkong or Shanghai, at or since the Shanghai Autumn Meeting 1865, 5 lbs. for each race won.-Weight for inches as per scale.-Entrance Tis. 10 each.—1 Mile.

Birdlime.

Ominia in Omnibus time 2 minutes 16 seconds.

Betting -3 to 1 Birdlime against Magic. This was the closest and in that sense, the most interesting race of the day. The Ponies kept well together until rounding the corner; when three or four begun to draw ahead. Birdlime won by a short half length, and the third and fourth were divided by little more. - North China Daily

SECOND DAY, 26th April, 1866.

1. - MALO > PLATE. -- Value Tls. 75. Fo China Ponies only. Winners at this Meeting excluded. Weight for inches as per Entrance Tls. 5 each. 3 Mile. Fleur de Lis,

Promised Land, -Flot sam,Betting .- 3 to 1 against Flotsam. 2 to mised Land.

of the same owner. For all Horses. Arabs 8st.; Stud Bred 8st. 7lbs.; Colonials, 4 years and under 9st.; 5 years and over 9st. | people. For all, he says, there is the 7lbs.; English, 4 years and under 10st.; 5 years and over 10st. 7lbs. Entrance Tis. but no one enjoys the liberty of defence for | common kind :- "More than a thousand 20 each. 2 Miles.

Sir William, Exeter,Pathfinder, Traveller,

time 3 minutes 52 seconds. Betting 4 to 1 on Exeter 4 to 1 against

Sir William. 3.-YANG TSE CUP-Value Tls. 200. Presented by the "Brckers of Shanghae. Second Pony to receive Tls. 50. For all

China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of one race at this Meeting 71bs. extra; two races 10lbs. extra; of three or more races 14lbs. extra. Entrance Tls. 5 each 2 Miles. The Rejected,

Ringlender, -

time 4 minutes 48 seconds. Betting .- 100 to I against The Rejected. 3 to 1 against Meteor. 4 to 1 against Tae-

4. - PARSEE CUP. - Value Tls. 310. all Arabs. Weight 9st. Winners in Shanghae or Hongkong of one race 7lbs. extra of two races 14lbs. extra. Three Horses to start from opposing Stables or no race. Entrance Tls. 10 each. 11 Miles.

 $\exists Early Purl, - - - 1$ 

Lawyer, \* time 2 minutes 40 seconds.

entrance. 13 Miles.

Betting. -10 to 1 on Early Purl. 5 to 1

on Lawyer against Vizier for places. 4.—CELESTIAL CUP.—Value Tls. 300. dence the first article was an assertion of the course Sir William and Exeter drew secutive Meetings by the same Pony. Ende mort, has no excuse but that of antiquation and Exeter drew secutive Meetings by the same Pony. Five years have thus sufficed to clear off a and this doctrine has with the progress of away, and on nearing the corner Exeter trance Tls. 10 each, one half of which to be ed laws and makeshift legislation. payment of Sixteen millions of Taels years taken so firm a hold of our minds collared and drew ahead, coming in easily added to the Cup, accumulating, but not to Irisson, like all observant writers a bout Observer. be finally won. Second Pony at each Meet- great industry and imitative ability of the ing to receive Tls: 50 from the accumulat- people and the extraordinary absence of

> Flour de Lis, time 3 minutes 31 seconds, Betting -Birdlime even against Fleur de

6. —CLARET CUP. —Value Tls. 100. For all Horses not entered at this Meeting for any other Flat Race. Catch Weights. - En-Great tailing took place on rounding the trance Tls. 10 each. Once round. Rochester,

> Priam. time 2 minutes 26 seconds.

Betting: -2 to 1 on Starlight. 7.—Welter Cup. -Value Tls. 200. all Horses not entered for the Challenge Cup.

Weights: Arabs 9st.; Colonials, 4 years years and aged 11st. 7lbs.; English, 12st Entrance Ils. 10 each. Once round. Stilton (late Laughing Stock), 1

Vesuvuan. me 2 minutes 30 seconds. Betting .- None.

REVIEW.

(From the London and China E.press.) MAURICE IRISSON. 8vo. Paris.

first by Iron Clad's restiveness, and after- China, was private secretary and interpre- Not only are all these grand roads and ways wards by Oriflamme three or four times ter to General Montauban during the clearly laid down in maps and itineraries, breaking away. The race throughout was campagn of 1860; and, having lived for but they are also supplied with wooden between the two first horses. Harannah some time amongst the Chinese and speak- towers erected at intervals of about a mile, kept ahead till the opposite side of the ing their language, his opinion respecting and on which the traveller may read the red pages, under the following heads :- strikes M. Irisson as one of the grand errors

10 lbs. extra —Three Ponies to start or not cut at the same time philosophical. He being cultivated as it might be. That they graph, 10 lbs. extra —Three Ponies to start or not cut at the same time philosophical. He being cultivated as it might be. That they graph, 13 lbs. extra —Three Ponies to start or not cut at the same time philosophical. He being cultivated as it might be. That they graph, 13 lbs. extra —Three Ponies to start or not cut at the same time philosophical. He being cultivated as it might be. That they graph, 13 lbs. extra —Three Ponies to start or not cut at the same time philosophical. He being cultivated as it might be. That they graph, 13 lbs. extra —Three Ponies to start or not cut at the same time philosophical. He being cultivated as it might be. That they graph, 13 lbs. extra —Three Ponies to start or not cut at the same time philosophical. He being cultivated as it might be. That they graph, 14 lbs. extra —Three Ponies to start or not cut at the same time philosophical. He being cultivated as it might be. That they graph, 15 lbs. extra —Three Ponies to start or not cut at the same time philosophical. He being cultivated as it might be. That they graph, 15 lbs. extra —Three Ponies to start or not cut at the same time philosophical. in their private and public life it appeared | the deposits of coal are inexhaustible, one | to him indispensable to consider their phy- can understand; first, because of the many sical, intellectual, and moral constitution, difficulties imposed by the Japanese Goin the organisation which is peculiar to vernment, and, secondly, on account of the their race and distinguishes it from all difficult navigation of the inland sen, espeothers. We must not, he adds, measure cially for heavily laden merchant vessels. the Chinese by the standard of our own Many Japanese vessels, although contracted It is almost useless to place the ponies in cerebral conformation, but with reference by able pilots, are lost there, and the only this race, because it was a foregone thing to the faculties, more or less harmonious, way to avoid the many dangers of these from the beginning; and no struggle was which together from the Chinese character seas is to travel in a steamer of small made. Busy Bee, who is simply a small never losing sight of the strong or the weak | draught, and that during the day only. At

expect more from a race than the legitimate | the anchor, and would not lift it again bewas some hissing as he passed the Stand, developments which belong to its peculiar fore daybreak for ten times the amount of Mr Meller, who was presented with the organisation." He therefore commences his fee. If coal is to be got in Japan why A more cheerful but we fear improbable and to be perpetuated it must be maintain. Durse by Miss Hudson, was loudly cheered. logically with the study of the Chinese as a loud to be perpetuated it must be maintain. Durse by Miss Hudson, was loudly cheered. logically with the study of the Chinese as a loud to be perpetuated it must be maintain.

Guineas.—For all Arabs.—Weight 8st. | condition, subjects which he treats with to China, and a company for obtaining and lbs.—To be won two years consecutively the firmness of one well accustomed to an- transporting the coal might easily found by a Horse or Horses, the bona fide proper- thropological and linguistic studies, and at there a prosperous business. But why the same time in very simple and lucid draw this ind spensible combust de from language. The general conclusions which Japan, Manila, or even from the Isle of M. Irisson draws respecting the Chinese Lucon, when it would be so easy to get it. character are as follows :- "A very marked | from the interior of China itself ! Nowhere prédominance of the instincts over the son timents and the intelligence; a predomi- try; nowhere could such able workmen be nance of the intellectual faculties, in the form at such low rates of wages. The conmass, over the sentiments, or regulating | venience and cost of conveyance by river

> Chinese is peculiarly symple and clear, and pean settlements, so that the transport like M. Sanislas Julien, he pronounces it would not be onerous, and the people of very simple and easy of attainment as that part of China enter easily into our comregards speaking, and not very difficult mercial habits. The strata of coal are also even to write. He tells his readers not to | rich and abundant in the provinces of Naube frightened at the array of thirty-three | sou and Sse-tchouen." This is an importthousand characters in the Chinese dic- ant subject, and our friends in China will tionary, for "two-thirds of these, at least, doubtless know whether financial or other are entirely obsolete, and of the eight or | questions stand in the way of M. Irisson's nine thousand characters indispensable to suggestions. for the ordinary purposes of life."

by a Horse or Horses the bona fide property | brought to justice without the special per- | Chinese artists and workmen have lost mission of the Emperor; but the case is many of their old secrets and much of their very different for the three classes of the former ability. greatest freedom with respect to accusation, instance of unconscious plagiarism of no the simple reason that there is no defence, | years, before the Thracian bard, the Chinese and that there are no defenders-no ad- musician Kouer said to Chun: 'When I vocates in China. Of the penal code he strike the harmonious stones of my instrusays: "It is very severe, and inflicts | ment (king) the animals surround me and corporal punishment of every degree. The tremble with delight." Who would have stick is used upon all occasions, not only thought that the beautiful hyperbole applied alone, but also as the prelude or accom- to Apollo, like the famous story of Aladin: paniment of more serious punishment. But | had its origin in China! the magistrates are ready to admit expunishment is often applied to offences subject. which we deem too trifling; thus, not only the slave who strikes his master, and the son who assaults his father, mother, grand father or grandmother, and, which is more terrible still, the son who uses insulting, language to his parents and grand parents. are condemned to death. riappily, however, the sentence is more frequently pronounced than carried into execution; so much so that, in that immense country, the

executions do not amount to twelve hundred

Chinese M. Irisson condemns without

When treating of the agriculture of the

in the year."

measure, but most rationally, the use of the villanous rice spirits and the interdiction against making wine. In the eyes of a Frenchman, and of most sensible men, country like China which, M. Irisson says, produces the finest grapes in the world and. does not make wine, but consumes course ing Fund. Last Pony to pay third Pony's | machinery and of all that results from the application of the principles of science to the ordinary wants of life and the increase of commerce; but he admits, with justice, that unless effected in the most gradual manner the industrial system of the West could not be introduced into China without causing great suffering to her immense population. "It is difficult," he says," to picture to one's self the terrible consequences of a system which would condemn to idleness and misery so many millions of workmen of a race whose instincts and faculties demand constant labour." The excellence of the roads in China call forth M. Irisson's unqualified admiration. says :- "No country in the world is better provided with great, wide and easy roads than China, and military posts are generally established along them; no country and under 10st. 7lbs.; 5 years 11st.; 6 | better supplied in all directions with vast lines of streams, navigable rivers, canals, all communicating one with other. In the mountainous districts if you do not find those grand roads eight/ ninety feet wide which are to be found elsewhere, there are ways easy of access for the formation of which enormous rocks have been blasted, hills levelled. mountains pared away. The people of the country are accustomed to these slielves, winding along the faces of the mountains, and to the bridges thrown daringly from Etudes sur la Chine Contemporaine; by one peak to another. All along the roads the towns and v.llages are so frequent that M. Irsson, the author of this study of nothing can be more easy than the stages.

all Ponies. - Weight for inches as per scale. | ulture, Industry, commerce, Arts, Sci- ers go to a long distance for what almost Arab Horse, got a lead of a hundred yards points of that character. "One has no the approach of dusk the native rilot, whom right," says M. Irisson, "with justice, to you are compelled to take on board, lets go

6. - Arab Challenge Cup. - Value 250 | race, and of their language and intellectual | Nagasaki being very secure and the nearest is manual labour cheaper than in that counpowers ; and the habitual submission of the | and canal is nowhere so cheap as in China : intelligence to the demands of the instincts and the deposits of coal are abundant. The without efficient control from the moral province of Kiang-si, for instance, is a source of inexhaustible wealth in this res-M. Irisson's study of the language of the | pect, and is, moreover, near to the Euro-

a man of letters there are scarcely two. The chapter relating to art gives the authousand which can be considered necessary | thor the opportunity of exemplifying the deficiency of the faculty of poesy, or ideali-He gives interesting information, in a ty, in the Chinese brain; while doing jusconcise form, respecting the sepulchral tice to the wone ful ability of that people, towers, where children are buried, and who, he says, have all the powers of realiabout which so much has been said and | zation with which the Creator endows the written, concerning the intense filial devo- human soul for the use of genius, the talent tion and respect for ancestry which mark so | of imitation, the sense of form in the highstrongly the Chinese people, their ancestral est degree, delicate perception of colour fachambers, and habits respecting the dead; cility of execution and talent for constructhe social distinctions, the condition of the tien-all, in fact, that is indispensable for people as regards wealth and enjoyment; the reproduction of the real, the visible and the corporations of merchants, and the ar- the tangible. "If they are not artists in rangements amongst all classes for mutual an ideal sense, they are as regards plastic reproduction, the artists of the world of He is not at all an unfavourable critic realities, the masters of imitation." In the 1 against Fieur de Lis. 8 to 1 against Pro- | of Chinese institutions, but he speaks of the | fifth and sixth century of our era, that is to administration of justice in anything but | say, twelve hundred years ago or more. favourable terms. The "nobles of the eight | painting was very flourishing in China; but 2.—CHALLENGE CUP.—Value 500 Gui- grades," to use his own expression for the in that, as in the manufacture of poscelain neas. To be won two years consecutively official and literary magnates, cannot be and bronzes and the art of enamelling, the

Speaking of music, M. Irisson gives an

The book contains an interesting chapter tenuating circumstances, and even the ex- on the sciences, or rather the want of ecutioner is accustomed to diminish the science, of the Chinese, and another on the number of strokes of the bamboo ordered policy of the government and the prospects by the sentence. Banishment, whether of the future; but we have already exceeded temperary or perpetual, is always accom- our limits, and must finish by recommendpanied by the bastinado, and is more com- ing these useful and interesting studies of mon than the punishment of death by the the Central Flowery Land and its inhabitsword or by strangulation. But the capital ants to all who are interested in the

## THE DETACHMENT OF THE RIFLES FOR CHINA.

THE Companies of the Ceylon Rifles under orders for Hongkong are those known as K, L, M, and N, (two Malay and two Sepoy companies.) The officers connected with these are as follows:-

Captains Meaden, Fielding, and Gash. Lieutenants Du Jardin, Kerr, -and Pilkington (daily expected from England in the "Isabella" transport.) Ensigns Calvert, Falkiner, Collins and

Two officers (Captain Trydell and Lieutenant Pinchard) are at home on sick leave. and will have to join their companies at Hongkong. Lieut-Colonel MacDouald it is expected will command the detachment and the senior if not both Assistant-Surgeons (Thompson and White) have been warned to be in readiness. — Colombo

The report of Dr. Tonnerre the Health Officer of Calcutta, shows that during the past year he has confiscated 103 casks of salt beef and pork, 4,032 canisters of hermetically sealed provisions, 146 large canisters of corned beef, 500 hams, 6 dozen cheese, 38 dozen jars and bottles of confectionary, 80 casks of bread, 95 maunds onions, 983 maunds fish and prawns, 65 maunds fresh beef, 266 maunds of rice, 136 maunds of wheat, 16 gallons brandy, 1.945 dozen beer and porter, 3.108 gallons beer and porter, 844 dozen wines, and 1.603 gallons wines. The quantity of adulterated food and drink sold to poor Christians and Native baboos in Calcutta is incredible. The above represents but a small part of the evil The Health Officer is loud in his complaints of "the native gentlemen, who by rank, education, and wealth, ought to be leaders of social reforms, but oppose every sanitary improvement which teads to their own welfare or that of their native fellow citizens." Some of the great Ex. ropean firms of Calcutta not only invited inspection of their goods, but in many instances, voluntarily surrendered them for destruction when pronounced unfit for food or drink. We are glad to see that our sailors are not uncared for When a grogshop keeper has been convicted before a Magistrate of having sold deleterious drinks, his license has been invariably forfeited The new bazaar, to be erected by the Municipality at the corner of Grant Street and Jaun Bazaar, will do much to secure wholesomeness in the food sold to Euro-

## ENTOMBMENT OF THE LATEYEM. PEROR OF CHINA. (From the China Express.)

peans.—Friend of India.

An account (from which the following is abridged) of the placing of the remains of the late Emperor of China in the magnificent tomb prepared to receive them already graph, appears in the official Moniteur of

On the 5th of November the young Emperor of China conducted the ashes of his father, who died three years ago, to the tomb prepared for them. Great preparations had been made for the ceremony, and the day was only fixed after "the Minister of Rites and the Bureau of Mathematics had declared it to be propitious." The

writer says that in spite of an invitation addressed to foreigners "not to leave their houses between the fifth and thirteauth of November, when the Son of Heaven would traverse the streets of his capital," he installed himself on the night before the the ceremony in a small shop where perched upon a scaffolding of chairs and tables behind a closed jalousie, he quietly awaited:

No. 1107 MA the arrival of the Imp hiddle of the road was the procession, and a interdicted. The sh decorated with red scarv At seven in the morning of horsemen, followed hicles and camels lad which continued for set without interruption. estafette carrying a la pole was covered with t full gallop; four others vals of about three qu When the last of the police cleared the sides torced the people en houses or the lateral a entrances were conceal mats; the few who tried were soon brought to lash of a heavy whip, w clearance "as if by enc. writer-the whip encl kind of necromancy! A fifth messenger ap ranged themselves alon central portion of the sileuce prevailed every

watching the windows that no one was acting Tom of Coventry. Pr. first horsemen of the Im ing in slow time; the petrified into statues; the officers of the palac robes embroidered wit next followed other ho eight horses of the En steeds covered with ric then a hundred arch Guard, their bows hang bows and their quivers little behind these rode dressed, one of the In commanded the proces vanced with great dign numerous staff and mil darius in picturesque a Then came the Empero ouin (sedan-chair, the ed with cloth of gold, a men dressed in red sill and wearing caps with spite of the rain, which tion, the sides of the closed, and this and a cumstance enabled the panions to have a good The Western Church, 'its principal facade on -neither the name of city itself being, in curious want of attent characteristic of French mentioned throughou over the door is a cro we presume. Catholic, and as this ornament young Emperor rose on which he had recli the palaquin to look tion; at the same mor halt in the march of th Tom had a capital lool He says that the you figure and appearan namely, ten years t Prince Imperial of F regular and handsom white, his eyes black and his expression very gentle, and, on the able." His Malesty W. wore a yellow silk ro blue cloth and a l mounted by a red s Prince Kung follows covered carriage, and a hundred horsem Mandarins of rank, vehicles supposed to most precious artic Emperor. During th perial palanquin the their fac-s, as it is i to regard the counte A report was spr presses would also.

and about five o'cloc shops: were sudden cleared again; five es intervals as in the approach, and the l of the Empresses pro escort was similar t after the archers, o officials and servan considerable gatheri the two yellow pala sixteen bearers in first was the Empre mate wife of the second his other w the reigning monard light began to fade, only catch a glimps He says-"The tw be each about thirty was very simply a vered, and the hair noise, while the co a la Tarture—not eels or other well-k hair arranged in la corated with jewels recherche appearant palanquins were fo vehicles containin ladies of the Cour blinds were closed. of the black mantl completed the eclip FAILURE OF CO

> failure of the atten ably in that Colon During the last planting has had a p and we are sobstra clusion that here C in fact that it is n The plants during months grow well but as spon as the When the long dro the way we have years), the plants leaves, -- partly the from the rayages t stand better and much from insects in quantity, and houses, the cultiv reaping any harve cheering, but it is usika gaa comopaha, Penang. These r the plain athe p still bear, but their to the present lo galows. In the I plants that are w planted neår hous twenty years ag Colonel Low, bo bear out what we

The Penang Go

interdicted. The shops were generally

corated with red scarves over the doors.

of horsemen, followed by long files of ve-

hicles and camels laden with baggage,

which continued for several hours almost

without interruption. About' midday an

estafette carrying a lance, of which the

pole was covered with tiger skin, passed at

full gallop; four others followed at inter-

vals of about three quarters of an hour.

When the last of these had passed the

police cleared the sides of the streets, and

forced the people either to enter the

houses or the lateral alleys, of which the

were soon brought to their senses by the

writer-the whip enchantment is a new

A fifth messenger appeared. The guards

hows and their quivers full of arrows.

quin (sedan-chair, the writer calls it), cover-

ed with clothiof gold, and carried by sixteen

men dressed in red silk richly embroidered,

and wearing caps with white buttons. In

spite of the rain, which fell without cessa-

tion, the sides of the palaquin were not

closed, and this and another fortunate cir-

cumstance enabled the writer and his com-

pagions to have a good view of the Emperor.

The Western Church, the Tong-tang, has

its principal facade on the street in question

-neither the name of which nor that of the

city itself being, in accordance with the

curious want of attention to such points so

characteristic of French writers, never once

-mentioned throughout the narration-and

over the door is a cross (the church being,

pe presume, Gatholic, though not so stated).

and as this ornament is rare in China the

on which he had reclined and leaned out of

the palaquin to look at the curious decora-

Tom had a capital look at the forbidden fruit.

figure and appearance of his actual age.

white, his eyes black and extremely bright,

and his expression "not at all Chinese,

able." His Majesty was very simply dressed

mounted by a red silk rosette or button,

Mandarins of rank, and lastly several

most precious articles belonging to the

perial palanquin the guards all turned away

their faces, as it is not etiquette in Chira

He says - The two Princesses appear to

be each about thirty years of age; the first

was very simply attired, the head unco-

vered, and the hair dressed a la mode Chi-

noise, while the coifure of the second was

a la | Tartare-not in the sense of cooked

eels or other well known plats, but with the

hair larranged in large coques, or bows, de-

corated with jewels, and presenting a very

recherche appearance. The two Imperial

FAILURE OF COFFEE CULTIVATION

IN PENANG.

The Penang Gazette thus reports the

During the last four or five years Coffee

failure of the attempt to grow Coffee profit-

· planting has had a pretty fair trial in Penang

and we are constrained to come to the con-

clusion that here Coffee culture will not pay,

. in fact that it is nearly a complete failure.

The plants during the first twelve or eighteen

months grow well and are strong enough,

but as soon as they commence bearing and

when the long drought sets in, (which by

the way we have had for the last three

years), the plants become scraggy, lose their

leaves, -- partly through drought and partly

from the ravages under a shade, the plants

much from insects, but the crop is inferior

in quantity, and, except near dwelling-

houses, the cultivator has a small chance of

reaping any harvest whatever. This is not

cheering, but it is a fact, and we cannot

advocate an extension of Coffee planting in

bear out what we have here written.

Colonel Low, both acute observers, fully thereof.

completed the eclipse."

ably in that Colonv :--

to regard the countenance of majesty.

kind of necromancy!

At seven in the morning appeared groups

g very secure and the nearest a company for obtaining and the coal inight easily found' perous Jusiness. But why i spans le la combust de from a, or even from the Isle of it would be so easy to get it jor of China itself !. Nowhere our cheaper than in that councould such able workmen be low rates of wages. The concost of conveyance by river awhere so cheap as in China: its of coal are abundant: The King-si, for instance, is a zhausrible wealth'in this resmpreover, near to the Euroents, so that the transport onerous, and the people of lima enter easily into our coms. The strata of coal are also idant in the provinces of Nauteleouen.". This is an importand our friends in China will ow whether financial or other nd in the way of M. Irisson's

 $07 - M_{AY} 4$ , 1866.

r relating to art gives the auportunity of exemplifying the the faculty of poesy, or idealiinese brain; while doing jusonderful ability of that people, s, have all the powers of realihich the Creator endows the or the use of genius, the talent the sense of form in the highclicate perception of colour faeution and talent for construcfact, that is indispensable for tion of the real, the visible and "If they are not artists in se, they are as regards plastic the artists of the world of masters of imitation." In the h century or our era, that is to hundred years ago or more, very flourishing in China; but the manufacture of porcelain and the art of enamelling, the ists and workmen have lost r old secrets and much of their

of music, M. Irisson gives an unconscious plagiarism of no id:—"More than a thousand the Thracian bard, the Chinese ouer said to Chun: 'When I ermonious stones of my instruthe animals surround me and i delight." Who would have the beautiful hyperbole applied ke the ramous story of Aladin. contains an interesting chapter

n in China! nees, or rather the want of he Chinese, and another on the government and the prospects : but we have already exceeded and must finish by recommendsetul and interesting studies of Flowery Land and its inhabitwho are interested in the

ACHMENT OF THE RIFLES FOR CHINA.

mpanies of the Ceylon Rifles ers for Hongkong are those X, L, M, and N, (two Malay and companies.) The officers cona these are as follows :-Meaden, Fielding, and Gash. nts Du Jardin, Kerr,—and Pilaily expected from England in ella" transport() Calvert, Falkiner, Collins and

cers (Captain Trydell and Lieuchard) are at home on sick leave. ave to join their companies at Lieut-Colonel MacDonald it will command the detachment. enior if snot both Assistant-Surompson and White) have been be in readiness. - Colombo

port of Dr. Tonnerre the Health Calcutta, shows that during the he has confiscated 103 casks of and pork, 4,032 canisters of hersealed provisions, 146 large of corned beef, 500 hams, 6 dozen dozen jars and bottles of con-80 casks of bread, 95 maunds 84 maunds fish and prawns, 65 resh beef, 266 maunds of rice, ids of wheat, 16 gallons brandy, en beer and porter, 3,108 gallons porter, 844 dozen wines, and 1 603 ines. The quantity of adulterand drink sold to poor Christians re baboos in Calcutta is incredible. e represents but a small part of The Health Officer is loud in his ts of "the native gentlemen, who education, and wealth, ought to rs of social reforms, but oppose nitary improvement which teads to n welfare or that of their native tizens." Some of the great Euirms of Calcutta not only invited n of their goods, but in many , voluntarily surrendered them foron when pronounced untit for foods: . We are glad to see that our re not uncared for. When a grogsper has been convicted before a ate of having sold deleterious drinks,ise has been invariably forfeited w bazaar, to be erected by the ality at the corner of Grant Street in-Bazaar, will do much to secure meness in the food sold to Eu.o-

----MBMENT OF THE LATE EM-PEROR OF CHINA.

-Friend of India.

(From the China Express.) count (from which the following is d) of the placing of the remains of Emperor of China in the magnifiinb prepared to receive them already ed in the London and China Teleappears in the official Moniteur of

he oth of November, the young Emof China conducted the ashes of his who died three years ago, to the prepared for them. Great preparaad been made for the ceremony, and was only fixed after "the Minister es and the Bareau of Mathematics leclared it to be propitious." The says that in spite of an invitation is it to foreigners, "not to leave their between the fifth and thirteeuth ovember, when the Son of Heaven traverse the streets of his capital," talled himself on the night before the Fremony in a small shop where perupon a scaffolding of chairs and tables d a closed jalousic, he quietly awaited

the arrival of the Imperial cortege. The THE DISTURBANCES IN THE the of the road was carefully repaired PERSIAN GULF. - the procession, and all circulation there-

By a dhow just arrived from Muscat, we have received intelligence to so late a date as Friday last. It appears, from all that can be gathered on the spot where the horrible tragedy was perpetrated, that Syed Salim was led to the commission of the dreadful crime of the murder of his father. Syed Thoanee, Sultan of Mucat, by designing people, who told him that, while his father lived, his life was not worth purchase for an hour. Syed Thoanee, who was a hasty man, unfortunately afforded his enemies grounds to work upon; for, anraged at his son's intimacy with his uncle, Syed Thoorkee, whom the Imaum had deposed from the throne of Sahaee, he, infulldurbar, entrances were concealed by curtains or violently assailed Syed Salim, and threatenmats; the few who tried to evade the order ed to decapitate him in the event of his continuing any longer on a friendly footing lash of a heavy whip, which completed the with the hated Syed Thoorkee. Syed Salim clearance "as if by enchantment," says the 'defended himself at the moment as well as the could, and promised to obey his father's commands implicitly. He, however, did not lose time in finding his way to his uncle ranged themselves along the sides of the for sympathy and advice; and it is believed central portion of the road, and a dead that Syed Thoorkee and a few of his confisilence prevailed everywhere, the guards dential friends contrived to lead the prince watching the windows of the houses to see to believe that his only chance of life was that no one was acting the part of Peeping the destruction of his father. Concealing a Tom of Coventry. Presently appeared the loaded pistol in his garment, he proceeded first horsemen of the Imperial escort, marchto the royal divan, where a durbar was ing in slow time; the police now seemed being held, and, approaching his father, petrified into statues; the new arrival were shot him through the breast, and, with the the officers of the palace, dressed in red silk rapidity of lightning, drew and drove his robes embroidered with rosettes in gold; crease into the heart of the wounded monarch. next followed other horsemen leading the There and then he proclaimed himself king. eight horses of the Emperor, small Tartar and declared his intention of restoring his steeds covered with rich yellow housings: uncle, Syed Thoorkee, to the throne of then a hundred archers of the Imperial Saliaree. He ordered the suspension of all Guard, their bows hanging at their saddlevexatious dues in his dominions; promised all the chieftains whom his father had de lattle behind these rode a horseman richly prived of their provinces that he would dressed, one of the Imperial Princes who reinstate them; and finally avowed in the commanded the procession, and who admost solemn terms that he would deal yanted with great dignity in the midst of a kindly with his Arab subjects. These numerous staff and military and civil Manpromises, as may well be imagined, producdarius in picturesque and varied costumes. ed the desired effect, and Syed Salim found Then came the Emperor himself, in a palan-

A soldier in India writes on the Army and Navy Gazette his ideas of the reason why time-expired men are now leaving India in "such vast numbers," when a few years ago they seemed so desirous to remain in the country. The reasons given are the closing of regimental canteens, except at meal times; the detention of men whose term of service expires at the close of the cold weather all through the hot season; and the scanty balance of the soldier's pay after the monthly deduction. The writer young Emperor rose from the cushions says-"to be sure libraries are provided for his use, whither he can repair to read the publications and the papers, or amuse tion; at the same moment there was a slight himself with innocent games of chance, but half in the march of the cortege and Peeping as journals arrive but once a fortnight a man does not care to read them over and He says that the young Emperor has the over again; and as the sources of amusement to be derived from games are limited, namely, ten years—the same as that of the his chances, amongst so many men, of se-Prince Imperial of France; that his face is curing one are very doubtful?" It is of regular and handsome, his complexion very importance to know what soldiers really think on the question of Indian service, which is at the root of our success or nonvery gentle, and, on the whole, rather agreesuccess in recruiting. But this writer overlooks the fact that Indian service is more were a yellow silk robe with an overcoat of popular than it used to be if we may judge blue cloth and a black velvet cap surfrom the indreasing numbers who volunteer. He allows too that evils attend unrestrained Prince Kung followed the Emperor in a access to the bar of the canteen in this covered carriage, and after the Prince came Country; "indeed, the hospital records a hundred Thorsemen, including many bear testimony of more admissions, directly and indirectly, from excessive drinking, vehicles supposed to contain some of the while the defaulter books give evidence of the consequences of drunkenness." Emperor. During the passage of the Im-

no obstacle to stepping into his father's

shoes. The country, however, seems unset-

tled. The Arabs are arming themselves;

and if there be no civil war, apprehensions

are entertained that there will be much

rioting and freebooting. -Our Paper.

A report was spread that the two Em- Rev. Justus Doolittle's Social Life of the urance Policies in respectof thesame. presses would also pass along the route, Chinese, published in the United States, but and about five o'clock in the afternoon the which may be had from Messrs Sampson apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong shops were suddenly closed, the street Low, Son, and Marston, the London agents. cleared again, five estafettes passed at long | The writer will be well known, either perintervals as in the case of the Emperor's sonally or by reputation, to a large number of approach, and the horsemen of the escort our readers, as "fourteen years member of of the Empresses presently appeared. The the Fuhchau Mission of the American escort was similar to that of his Majesty; Board." The greater portion of the two after the archers of the body guard, the volumes has already appeared in the columns officials and servants of the Palace and a of the China Mail of Hongkoug, in the form considerable gathering of Mandarins, came of letters; and all who made their acquaintthe two yellow palanquins, each with its lance in that shape will be glad to receive sixteen bearers in red and gold. In the them in a collected series, enhanced in value first was the Empress Tzengan, the legiti- by more than 150 illustrations. - A second mate wife of the late Emperor; in the volume has appeared of Oriental Races, second his other wife, Tze-shi, mother of Tribes Visitors, and Residents of Bombaythe reigning monarch. Unfortunately, the a series of photographs, with letter-press light began to fade, and Peeping Tom could | descriptions, making a very handsome book. only catch a glimpse of the Imperial ladies. - China Express.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE, \* CANTON, April 17th, 1866. The undersigned has to notify for the inpalanquins were followed by a number of | formation of the under-mentioned claimvehicles containing the princesses, and ants for losses incurred through the Capture ladies of the Court, but-alas! alas!-the | of the Steamer Queen by the Chinese on the blinds were closed, and the coming shadow | 23rd February 1857, that he has received of the black mantle of night with the rain | instructions from Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to pay the amounts awarded to them by Her Majesty's Government on account thereof, on their presenting a receipt in the form annexed. Particulars of the awards will be given on personal application at Her Majesty's Consular Office at

D. B. ROBERTSON,

Schedule A. List of Claimants.-No. 148, Messrs P. F. Cama & Co.

149, Ameesoodin Jafferbhoy. 150. Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy. 151, Aladinbhoy Habibhoy. 152, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.

153, Vully Mahomed. 154, Kessowiee Sewjee. Schedule B, Form of Receipt.

I (or we) acknowledge to have received

from D. B. Kobertson, Esquire, C.B., Her stand better and do not appear to suffer Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton, the sum of \_\_\_\_DoMars and \_\_\_\_cents, being \_\_\_\_Dollars awarded by Her Majesty's | TAR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will Government for loss of Cargo sustained by the capture of the Steamer Queen by the Chinese on the 23rd February, 1857, and \_\_\_\_Dollars and \_\_\_\_cents being in-Penaug. These remarks apply especially to | terest upon the same at the rate, of Four the plain; the plants on the Great Hill per cent per annum from the said 23rd day still bear, but their extension seems bounded of February 1857 to the 23rd day of Feto the present localities round the Bun- bruary 1866, and I (or we) also hereby acgalows. In the Province the only Coffee knowledge to have accepted the same as a plants that are worth anything are those settlement in full of such claim, and I (or planted near houses. Some remarks made | we) relinquish all further claims on Her one quarter per cent. twenty years ago by Mr Thomson and Britannic Majesty's Government in receipt

(Signature of Claimant).

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE. DUBLISHED at this Office, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, (BACK OF THE CLUB): -1. THE EVENING MAIL.

EVERY DAY: PR CR - \$2 per Month. TERMS OF ADVERTISING, -First insertion, Tenlines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequentinsertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only onecharge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

ONCE-A-WEEK. (Or THURSDAY NIGHT.) PRICE, -\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents. ADVERTISING, - Firstinsertion, Five lines, \$1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

3. THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT. (THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH. PRICE, -To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers \$12. Single Copies, 50 cents. ADVERTISING,—The same as in the Weekly. All "Notices of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

Fancy Advertisements inserted if required at slightly increased charges.
A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, 1st February, 1863.

· NOTICE.

# ESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co.would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the manage. Augustine Heard and Co. ment of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs renerally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip. TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

If translated by Messrs Shortrede & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. If sent'in already translated into Chinese 50 cents or the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. Repetitions half-price.

For the Current Week.

promptly and neatly executed Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. "China Mail" Office. Hongkong, January 25, 1855.

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

STRAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DEGALL E ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES. AND SOUTHAMPTON;

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA. THEPENINEULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGA-TION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "RANGOON," Captain McCulloch, with Her Majesty's Mails. Passengers, Specie. and Cargo, will leave this for theabove Places on SUNDAY, the 13th May. CARGO willbe received on board until 5 P.M.

on the 11th Instant SPECIE until Noon on the 12th; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 11th. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED. A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is

required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipperto the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Ladingor with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen rom incorrectness on such declaration. \* \* Shippers of Cargo on the Company's BLACK Billof Lading, are particularly requested to note the

Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with Of books occupied with China and the reference to the transhipment and forwarding of East we must note the appearance of the Cargo, with aview to the adequateness of their In-For particulars regarding Freight and Passage

Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, May 1, 1866.

NOTICE. THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the disk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Dickson. . 1 Box Baggage. From Marseilles,-A. & C., 1372, 1 Parcel Samples. From Southampton,— 4 S.S.N (in heart), 1111/60, 1 pkg. Samples. From Yokohama,-2 Boxes Curios. From Bombay,-

2 Boxes Velvets. 1 Box Sundries. F. P., Macao,

Hongkong, April 30, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Steamers at their Offices in

the Queen's Road. Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure,

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will

be greatly facilitated. The company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now eady for the reception of Opium and other Cargo or shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the ame condition as stated above.

THOR. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE. PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. assumecharge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

TOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of THOS. SUTHERLAND,

W. R. DALZIEL

Acting Superintendent.

Superintendent. Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

STEAM TO

NATR HUGH FRANCIS RAMSAY is this day SHANGHAE AND YOKOHAMA. admitted a Partner in our Firm which now THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "ADEN, consists of RICHARD JAMES GILMAN will leave for the above Places shortly after CHALES AUGUSTUS WILD, HENRY the arrival of the next English Mail. BEVERLEY LEMANN, WILLIAM LEMANN, W. R. DALZIEL, EDMUND HENRY LAVERS and HUGH

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. Shortrede & Co.

THE BUSINESS, STOCK IN TRADE,

as well as the Proprietorship of their several publica-

tions has been disposed of to Mr EDWARD ANDREWS:

and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that the

Interest and Responsibility of the late JAMES KEMP,

Persons indebted to the Firm on 31st December last,

are requested to pay the amount of their accounts to

WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style

Mr N. B. DENNYS, will continue the Editorial

AR GUSTAVE PILLIET is authorized to sign

our Firm per procuration from this date.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Under-

1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected

TYTH Reference to the above Advertisement

Business will be carried on by him from this date,

TATE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN to sign

W E have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama Japan.

NOTICE.

R EDWARD WALLACE, is authorized to

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR THOMAS

S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st

December, 1865 and MR ERNEST DEACON has

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ELDRED

HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

XCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of

One Pound sterling in New York, at the

different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by

1-8ths from 12 to 102 per cent. Computed by Mr

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES:

NOTICE.

who are requested to take immediate delivery: -

From Marseilles .-

M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 Baggage.

From Bombay .---

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINE COLLAS.

TIHIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolv

and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also

ing out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths,

N/M, . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

. 1 Case Books.

l do. Glassware

1 do. Preserves

A. CONIL,

sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

DEACON & Co.

our Firm per procuration.

Hongkong, April 13, 1865.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

this day been admitted a Partner.

Canton, January 1, 1866.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

JOHN V. YATMAN, New York.

L (in diamond), .

J. L. & Co., No. 11.

Puscole Pustovethy,

Hongkong, April 18, 1866.

"China Mail Office,"

12th May, 1864.

under the Firm and Style of C. FALCONER & Co.

the Undersigned begs to notify that the

and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE B. FALCONER

JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January

signed in the WATCHMAKING, and

and general management of our business and sign

or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co, as heretofore.

business will be conducted under the Style

G. FALCONER,

Eaccutor of the lute James Kemp.

A. SHORTRERE & Co.

ED. RENARD & Co.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.

G. FALCONER.

BEHRE & Co.

the present Proprietor without delay.

Hongkong, April 14, 1866.

Hongkong, April 14, 1866.

Saigon, 1st June, 1865.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

Saigon, March 1, 1866.

in the Firm ceased on the 31st December last. A

China, May 1, 1866.

GILMAN & Co.

Acting Superintendent. FRANCIS RAMSAY. Hongkong, May 2, 1866.

INSURANCES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

> CAPITAL \$1,000,000. In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

Managing Committee. WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq , (Messrs Olyphant & Co. JOHN W. McLellan, Esq., (Manager, Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.) RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messra John Burd & Co)

> General Agents. Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

our Firm per procuration. THE Head Office of the Conpany is at Victoria Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at the following Ports, where Policies for Marine Risks will be issued upon the usual Terms. At Canton, Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Fuhchau, Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Shanghae, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard and Co.

At Kiukiang, John Pastorius, Esq., at Mesere At Swatow, Messrs Bradley and Co. At Tientsin, Messrs FERGUSSON & Co. At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Feq., at Messrs Augustine

Heard and Co. At Saigon, Messrs W. G. HALE & Co. At Singapore and Penang, Messrs Boustkab & who has taken over the Business from that date.

At Manila, Messrs Russell and Sturgis. At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., at Messrs Augus-

tine Heard & Co. At Rangoon, Akyab and Bassein, Messrs Nie-Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly

Payment for losses will be made wherever an Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards | Agency of the Company exists, in one Month after In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10 (Ten)

per cent., a further return of five per cent. upon Premia paid will be made to all Insurers with the AUGUSTINE HEARD &Co.

General Agents. Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

> ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

 ${ t ACCUMULATED}$  FUNDS £2,233,927 ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkongfor, the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRF, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1864. last, and MR JAMES PENDER DUCKANSON was

admitted a Partner on the 1st July. LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION (Established by Charter 1720.) INHE undersigned. Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant PO-LICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, of on Merchandizein the same DENT & Co.,

Ayents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855. LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. 137 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers. Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalfofthis Office, by First-class Steamer THOS. SUTHERLAND. Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

NORTH CHINA 4NSURANCE COMPANY.

ATOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. CHARLES MAKINTOSH has been appointed Agent to this Company in Hongkong, and will take charge of the affairs of the Company on and after the First of February, 1866.

Messrs GILMAN & Co. will cease to act as Agents, for the Company on the 31st January. The Company's offices are temporarily at Messrs GILMAN & Co.'s, but will shortly be Removed, to their own Premises, in D'Aguilar Street, next door to Mr Douglas Lapraik's. By Order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.

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士堅上已辦其百業央多海邊理辦六經

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Shanghae, January 16, 1866.

Consulting Committee in Honokong. H. B. Gibb, Esq., (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.) William Lemann, Esq., (Messrs Gilman & Co.) Francis Parry, Esq., (Messrs Birley & Co.)

from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For 司公險保方北國中 cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d. Wholesale Agent J. Sanger and Son; 150 Oxford 係六士事月有香啟 St. London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, Collas. All others are counterfeits. 機日德房三本港者文奉忌於十公地未 CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING 利統利英一司方士 MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED 公理士三號之自麥 LIQUORICE, JUJUBES, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, &c./ 人隔月止事 之命壁

MANUFACTURED BY STRAM POWER BY J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co., (J. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith & Co., Fell Street, London, and of the Firm of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messina.) 116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Successors to G. MOORE & Co., MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS. IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOR-EIGN WINES AND SPIRITS. Established 1750.

LONDON BANKERS-Messrs ROBARTS & Co.

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May, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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For Sporting or Military Purposes. OUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns-Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 mili-

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's Tranter's, Adams's, and other Re-BALL CARTRIDGES

for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders. Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles. ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.O. Wholesale only.

> JOYCE'S AMMUNITON. (Established 1820.)

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CUSSION CAPS. CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH FELT,

AND PAPER WADDINGS. Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances. FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

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Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions. London 1862, Dublin 1865. Contractors for HELMETS to the London -Police Porce.

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ARMY HELMETS & CAPS with latest improvements.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

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KEAVING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, N.B. To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

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SOHO SQUARE, LONDON-

them for use at. HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE \*SAUCE, and are manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEARNESS PEPSINE.

THIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Powder. Wine, and Lozenge. The Powder is Pure, the Wine Unalterable, and the Lozenge a New, Agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES.

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Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT,) MORSON'S KRŒSOTE,

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